

THE PEACE TERMS

A DIFFICULT DIPLOMATIC TASK
AWAITS THE POWERS

Russia's Pride In The Way

JAPAN UNWILLING TO LOSE FRUIT
OF VICTORY

Possibility of An Early Settlement If
Mikado's Demands for Idem-
nity Are Sugar Coated—
Credit to Meyer.

ST. PETERSBURG.—Russia is waiting for Japan to fix the time and the place when and where the Japanese terms will be placed in the hands of Russia's representative. The foreign office expects that the delay will be brief.

The emperor's government would prefer that Paris should be the scene of the initial step, but it is explained to the Associated press that neither the place nor the personality of the Russian representative matters greatly. The Russian representative will not be a plenipotentiary with full power to negotiate. His duty will practically be confined to the reception and transmission to his government of the Japanese terms for decision as to whether they afford a basis for actual peace negotiations. He will be clothed with power to effect an agreement for the suspension of hostilities, which suspension will probably be for a very limited period during which Russia must decide the momentous question of peace or a prolongation of the war. During this temporary armistice both countries probably will be free to continue the movement of troops and munitions of war within prescribed limits. Although nothing definite on this point will be known until the meeting takes place.

If Russia finds that the terms for a basis are such that negotiations can proceed, regular plenipotentiaries will be appointed, the number being decided by the belligerents themselves, and then it is not impossible that the negotiations might be transferred to Manchuria, as president Roosevelt is believed to have suggested.

It is stated at the foreign office that the question of the plenipotentiaries has not yet been officially considered but it is regarded as almost certain that Baron Rosen, the ambassador to the United States on account of his long and intimate acquaintance with far eastern affairs beside his familiarity with Japanese will be selected.

George De Staal, who preceeded Count Benckendorff as Russian ambassador at London and who was president of the peace conference at The Hague in 1899 might be another, although his advanced age and the fact that he has been for some years out of touch with active diplomacy, might militate against him. The number of the plenipotentiaries would be a matter of mutual agreement though Russian precedents lean to two.

After the fall of Sevastopol in the Crimean war when the internal situation financially and otherwise was much worse than it is today and when Nicholas I, irresolute to go on in the face of Australia's threat to join the allies finally decided to accept Prince Gortzenakoff's contemptuous advice, "if we can't fight, then make peace," two plenipotentiaries, Count Orloff and Baron Brunnow conducted the negotiations for Russia. Again at the end of the Russo-Turkish war the same number, M. Mignatieff and M. Nelidoff, concluded the treaty of San Stepheno, although later Prince Gortchakoff himself was the only Russian in the congress of Berlin.

President Roosevelt might also be of service in arranging these preliminaries but Russia would be disposed to respect her advice to settle all questions after the first meeting directly with Japan.

While proffering all the aid in his power it is well understood here that the president having served to bring the representatives of the warring countries face to face, believes it would be to the best interest of all concerned that he step aside. The United States it is recognized here, desires to keep all the powers out of temptation when the spoils of war come to be divided and this position is considered to be the natural sequence of the pledges secured by Secretary Hay at the opening of the conflict.

BOTH FOR PEACE

RUSSIA AND JAPAN HOPEFUL OF
ENDING THE WAR.

Growing Belief That Last Battle Of
War Has Been Fought—Plen-
ipotentiaries May Meet
at Washington.

NEW YORK.—The Associated press has definite knowledge that both the Russian and Japanese governments have accepted President Roosevelt's suggestion that a meeting of the representatives of the two contending powers is assured.

WASHINGTON.—Japan's acceptance of the president's "offer of good will" has reached the state department in a cablegram from Minister Griscom. Russia's reply followed later, but not in time to be ciphered. It is expected both will be made public soon.

Japan's acceptance reached the state department several hours ahead of Russia's reply. Had the cablegram from Ambassador Meyer reached here before the department closed there is a strong probability that both would have been made public at the same time. No word regarding their character can be obtained beyond the important fact that both are acceptances and oaths express the gratitude of the respective governments for the president's offer of good will.

An interesting fact regarding the negotiations of the last week is the powerful influence brought to bear upon Russia by France to accept the offer of the president to discuss peace with representatives of Japan. M. Jusserand, French ambassador, was informed by the president of every move, and has kept Paris thoroughly in touch with the president's activity. Loyal support from Paris has been given the president's efforts from the first.

Officials in Washington, who have been closely following the negotiations conducted by the president to bring about peace between Japan and Russia, expect that the next move will be a request for an armistice, as it is not thought probable that hostilities will continue after plenipotentiaries are named to arrange peace terms. While there are precedents for the continuation of hostilities even after a peace conference has begun, it would be unusual, and the belief is expressed that both Japan and Russia had already desisted from further aggressive movements even before the suggestion of the president was accepted.

It is thought here that the United States government will be medium of communication until some diplomatic channel is established between the belligerent nations. From an authoritative official source it is learned that it has been practically determined that plenipotentiaries of Japan and Russia for the determination of peace terms will hold their sessions in Washington. Inasmuch as the efforts which have been successful in the bringing of these two belligerent governments into contact were initiated by President Roosevelt, and further that most amicable relations exist between the United States and both Russia and Japan, this city was regarded as the logical place for the institutions of practical peace negotiations between the warring governments. For obvious reasons London, it was pointed out, would be out of the question and for similar reasons Paris would not be considered. Objections to the holding of the conference in Berlin also have been made. Vienna was suggested as a desirable place, but under all the circumstances Washington was deemed by both St. Petersburg and Tokio to be the most favorable place for holding the peace negotiations.

PARIS.—The news that President Roosevelt has succeeded in bringing Russia and Japan together has proven a veritable coup d'etat to official and diplomatic quarters, and the French public generally. The text of the president's message excited widespread attention and comment, the prevailing view being that it was that it was a fearless move on his part which disregarded the usual restraint of diplomacy in order to attain the supreme end. There was wonderment shown when a late dispatch from Washington announced that both parties had accepted President Roosevelt's suggestion that a meeting between them was assured. Although no official confirmation was obtainable here the press report excited intense interest particularly among the diplomats many of whom assembled at a reception at the Austrian embassy.

ALMOST DICTATOR

CZAR CLOTHES TREPPOFF WITH IN-
CREASED POWER.

Causes Mighty Sensation at St. Peters-
burg Out Of Which May
Come Quiet, Or Possi-
bly Explosion

ST. PETERSBURG.—Emperor Nicholas' ukase virtually creating Governor-General Treppoff dictator has given rise to a mighty sensation. It is the imperial recognition of the crisis in the internal affairs of Russia and instinctively recalls the step taken by the emperor's grandfather, Alexander II, immediately after the attempt to blow up the winter palace in 1880, when he appointed a commission of public safety headed by Gen. Loris Melikoff, except that the position of General Treppoff will be more analogous to that occupied by Loris Melikoff, when, later in the same year he was appointed minister of the interior with full control of the police.

"Reaction and repression," doubtless will be the quick interpretation put upon the emperor's act as soon as it becomes known to the liberals. Buried in the columns of the Official Messenger, and coming almost without warning, the ukase is not as yet generally known, but to the initiated the future of Constantine Petrovitch Pobedonosteff, chief procurator of the holy synod, looms large.

Behind the scenes the old man remains as stern and as uncompromising as ever. He left what many believe to be his dying bed and went to Tsarkoe-Selo, where he spent almost the entire day with his majesty.

The decision to place in the hands of the strongest executive in Russia, which Treppoff is universally recognized as being, the power to crush with an iron hand the political agitation which has brought Russia almost to the brink of revolution, according to public belief, is the fruit of Pobedonosteff's visit, for, so far as can be ascertained, not a single one of the emperor's ministers was in the secret.

The ukase came like a bolt from a clear sky. M. Boulgan, minister of the interior, could not face the humiliation and immediately resigned, and it is not improbable that other ministers will follow suit. It is rumored in the city that Count Lamsdorff, the foreign minister, has already placed his resignation in the hands of the emperor and that he will be succeeded by M. Muravieff, former minister of justice and now ambassador at Rome. Admiral Alexieff has also demanded the acceptance of his demission.

To find a precedent for the resignation of a minister as a protest against imperial action, it is necessary to go back to the resignation of Ministers Loris Melikoff, Milyutin and Ignatieff, when after the assassination of Alexander II, Alexander III repudiated the liberal policy of his father by issuing his famous manifesto, affirming the maintenance of the autocracy and of orthodoxy which stirred the chancelleries of Europe to their depths and marked the beginning of the reactionary policy that has lasted until the present liberal agitation began.

M. Sturmer, an extreme reactionary who belongs to the Von Plehve school, it is commonly reported at this writing, will succeed M. Boulgan as minister of the interior but intimates little as to who may succeed to that portfolio as its holder will be a subordinate to General Treppoff in all matters affecting politics.

In spite of the popular interpretation, however, that Treppoff's appointment means repression and reaction to the bitter end, the latter conclusion by no means follows, as it was under Loris Melikoff's dictatorship that the reform program of Alexander II was worked out. The same thing may prove true in this case. Indeed, among the contradictory rumors which are current in the city, one is to the effect that the issuance of the ukase will be coupled with the immediate calling of a zemsky zabor, but nothing is definitely known, and even the emperor's most influential ministers are not aware as to the stand he will take.

Whatever he may do, it is nevertheless apparent that the emperor has decided that the hands of the government shall no longer be forced by political agitators and the new legislative assembly shall bear the hall mark of imperial fashioning and not of popular clamor.

MRS. WILLOUGHBY REGISTERS

When Mrs. Willoughby asked them,
a writer in the Chicago News says,
the trio sitting in the club-room admit-
ted that they had failed to register the
week before. "And now you can't vote
for those university trustees," she said
reproachfully. "I had a dressmaker,"
Mrs. McCormack explained. "I had
no one to go with," confessed Mrs.
Dorr. "I meant to go, but I thought
it was next week," said Mrs. Dennison.

"Shame on you all!" triumphed Mrs. Willoughby. "Ladies, I wish to announce that I registered."

"Good for you!" the three said together. "It took determination," admitted Mrs. Willoughby. "I was all day registering. Mrs. Jarvis came in right after breakfast, like a regular missionary, and marched me off to the place where she and another woman had just registered, but after I'd gone through the ordeal of taking the oath before those men, who were dying to laugh, they asked my name and address. I gave them."

"This ain't her precinct!" they all shouted together. "What's she doing here?" "It hadn't occurred to Mrs. Jarvis that I couldn't register where she did, and she'd taken me way up there for nothing. The men told us where to go, but they all talked at once, and somehow we got into the wrong place again. I took that oath—hand up and all—a second time, only to be told, when I gave my address, that I'd have to go three blocks farther."

"The place for me to register was right in the fruit-store, within a block of our house. Just as we were going in Mrs. Jarvis said she must hurry away to keep an appointment, because she was an hour late already. 'You know the ropes now,' she said, 'and can go ahead alone.' "But somehow I couldn't. I stood in a drug store opposite and watched men, men, men going in and out of that place. At last a woman went in, and I scurried across the street to get in at the same time. But before I was half-way there out she came, red in the face. She had gone into buy something without knowing it was the registration place."

"I felt utterly blighted, and went home to luncheon. All the afternoon I kept my hat on, and over and over I started out and came back. About 8 o'clock my father came in. Mr. Willoughby was downtown, and I wheedled father—who doesn't believe in woman's rights a bit—into taking me over to register."

"What was it like?" Mrs. Willoughby's club sisters wanted to know. "There were eight or nine men standing and smoking, and five or six sitting behind a table ready to write down whatever I said. I knew every one of the men. They were our neighbors, and perfectly harmless. Why I should have been frightened out of my senses is beyond me—but I was. While I was waiting my turn, Mr. Powell—he lives in our block—gave me a chair, and began joking because I was the first woman to register there that day."

"Will you have to go to that same dreadful place to vote?" asked timid Mrs. Dorr.

"You don't think I'm going to vote, do you?" demanded Mrs. Willoughby, spiritedly. "No; I've done enough for one woman. I'll let some of the others do their duty now."

The "Little Father."

The Czar, the "Little Father" of his people, appears frequently in the proverbs of ordinary Russian speech. The Paris Figaro has recently published some of the popular sayings:

The crown does not protect the Czar from headache.

Even the Czar's lungs cannot blow out the sun.

The Czar's back also would bleed if it were gashed with the knout.

The Czar's arm is long, but it cannot reach to heaven.

The hand of the Czar also has only five fingers.

It is not more difficult for death to carry a fat Czar than to carry a lean beggar.

The voice of the Czar has an echo even when there are no mountains near.

What the Czar cannot accomplish time can do.

Brotherly Sympathy.

"Nellie," said the young man in the parlor scene, and he spoke with the air of timid desperation which prefaces the remarks of a man about to ask for a loan of \$5, "my brother George has looked upon you with favor for some time, and he has sent me to say a few words in his behalf."

"Indeed!" exclaimed the fair maid.

"It's a fact," continued the young man, "and should you refuse his plea I tremble for the consequences. He is alone in the world and he wants a sister-in-law. Oh, say that you will be one to him and make me the happiest of men."

A woman who has no diamonds considers them vulgar.

NEBRASKA NOTES

The bridge over the Red Willow creek at Red Willow has been destroyed by fire. About 115 feet of the structure was burned.

The remains of Percy Oliver, the boy who was drowned at Superior the other day have been taken to Beatrice for interment.

S. J. Ludgren, who has been bedridden the past two years with rheumatism, died at his home in the south part of Oakland.

Lorenzo Schmidt, of Nebraska City, aged 90 years, died at his home in Greggspport addition of old age. The deceased has been a resident of Nebraska City forty years.

While two little sons of W. B. Heffman, living near Salem, were playing with a 32-caliber revolver, the elder brother, Thornton, shot the younger, Paul, in the hip.

The Conrad Grahn and Elevator company of Wood River, has filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. The capital stock is placed at \$15,000.

While playing with some little friends at Barneston, Ruth the 3-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Lowes, of Beatrice, fell and broke her left arm.

Alfred Loomis, a former resident of Tecumseh but now of Nome, Alaska, is back home on a visit. He says he is well pleased with his lot in the far north, and has fared well financially there in the last five years.

Merl Hawkins, of Beatrice, 16 years old, sustained a painful injury to his left foot by letting a large piece of casting fall upon it at the Dempster factory.

A class of eleven boys and girls have been confirmed in the Swedish Lutheran church of Oakland. Rev. J. C. Carlson of Omaha conducting the examination in the absence of the regular pastor.

The city of Chadron is refunding at water bonds at a saving of 1 1/2 per cent interest. The business is being managed for the benefit of the taxpayers for the first time in several years.

The largest real estate deal ever transacted in Sarpy county was when Fred Wittman became the owner of the H. A. Clark farm of 480 acres.

The purchase price was \$110 per acre. William Groesbeck, a retired merchant of Unadilla, and Mrs. Rebecca Chatterton of Bertrand, Neb., have been married in the county court room at Nebraska City by Judge M. C. Joyce. Mr. and Mrs. Groesbeck will make their home in Unadilla.

Leroy VanBuskirk and Miss Myrtle Peterson, daughter of R. P. Peterson of Fremont, have been married at the residence of the brides parents. Rev. L. C. Swan of the Christian church performed the ceremony.

The body of Gothard Beckstrom, who was drowned, while boating on the Mississippi at Moline, Ill., arrived at Oakland and was interred in the cemetery there.

The work on the new court house at Seward has been commenced. Supervisor Williams of Seward throwing the first shovel of dirt from the northeast corner of the ground upon which the building will stand, and County Clerk Calder removed the second shovel of dirt. A large crowd witnessed these ceremonies with evident pleasure.

Miss Anna Hill, the eighteen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Hill, residing two miles northeast of Elmwood, has died suddenly from quick consumption. She had been sick but a short time and her death was a great surprise to the community.

Steps are being taken for the organization of the swimming club which held forth at the Spring lake at Humbolt last summer. The membership is made up among the young people of Humboldt of both sexes.

An Omaha party has purchased three quarter-sections of railroad land lying just northwest of Sidney. There is an immense gravel pit on this land, which he intends to utilize in the manufacture of paving brick and patent sidewalk blocks.

Charles West, who was knocked off the Union Pacific tracks by the west-bound flyer and who is said never to have fully recovered from the shock, has died at the Schuyler hotel. His injuries did not seem severe, the only bones being found broken being in his right foot, but he was known to have suffered extensive injury of one lung.